

DAILY COURIER.BY W. N. HALDEMAN,
OFFICE: 100 WEST JEFFERSON ST.
Between Third and Fourth.

S. B. BUCKNER, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, Oct. 8, 1868.

National Democratic NominationsFOR PRESIDENT,
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORKFOR VICE PRESIDENT,
F. P. BLAIR, JR.,
OF MISSOURIDemocratic Electors.
FOR THE STATE AT LARGE,
COL. FRANK WOLFORD, of Custer,
JESSE D. BIRCH, of Carroll.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st Dist.—M. R. BROWN, of McMinn,
2nd.—A. R. BRADLEY, of Hawkins,
3rd.—W. C. BROWN, of Marion,
4th.—H. FIELD, of Bledsoe,
5th.—ROBERT MALLORY, of
6th.—A. C. CANNON, of Franklin,
7th.—J. C. CAMPBELL, of Franklin,
8th.—HADEN COOK, of Bell,
9th.—JOHN M. RICE, of Lawrence.FOR CONGRESS,
BOYD WINCHESTER,
OF LOUISVILLE.FOR THE STATE SENATE—
DR. E. D. STANDIFORD,
of Jefferson County

"The New Rebellion."

Such is the term by which Griswold, Forney & Co. designate the great popular movement through which the people of the United States propose to deprive the Radical party of the power it has so greatly abused, and to restore the Government to the condition in which it formerly was.

The idea is sedulously inculcated by the editors of the Tribune, and Chronicle, and their followers, that the Democratic party is now coming for the destruction of the Union, and that the people for whom the Radicals stand, are the same objects for which they stood.

The argument employed by them, if argument can be called, is virtually that the war is not yet over.

Their whole energies and talents are bent upon persuading the people that patriotism and the preservation of the Union still demand that the Democratic party shall be defeated in November.

To this end every occurrence throughout the country of political interest is seized, and made subservient, and to this end misrepresentation without stint is resorted to, and falsehoods without limit invented.

As was to be expected, the rank and file of the Radical party eagerly follow the lead thus given them. The cue was all the lesser demagogues wanted; and, now that they have received it, throughout all the length and breadth of the land they are willing to swear till they are black in the face that the election of Seymour and Blair would be very much the same thing as if Lee and Johnston had proved traitors and signalized their treasons over the armies of the Government.

It only required the despatched bay from Washington and New York to say "Free Blanche and Sweetheart and all the little dogs" to yield full concurrence upon the cue.

The other day a political assembly under the name of a "Soldier's and Sailor's Convention" was held in Philadelphia, every part of the proceedings of which was designed to impress upon people the idea of the existence of the "new rebellion." At that meeting there were, it is true, who had been soldiers in the Federal army, but there were a great many more partisans from various parts of the country passing themselves off for soldiers who had in reality never seen gunpowder or, if ever adopted, and strong position taken for Grant and Colfax; but that was not all. Proceedings were gotten up, and paraded through the streets bearing all battle flags, and transparencies were displayed on all sides, upon which were inscribed such mottoes as these: "We vote as we shoot!" "We do not forget Libby!" "We go for Seymour as we went for Lee!" And the speeches that were made on the occasion, and the letters that were read, all breathed a like spirit, and indicated a like purpose.

Never were words more expressive of the spirit of party written than when, I am sorry to say, the wife of Grant, at the conclusion of his last speech, in the course of her remarks, said the Radical nomination: "Let us have peace!" Everything goes to show that our opponents desire anything rather than peace. They are constantly engaged in devising and executing plans for disturbing the tranquility of the country and for exhuming buried hostilities. The truth is, the Radical party got into power through passion, and pre-judgment, and the influence of sectional antagonism; and now, although the war has been over three years, their leaders see nothing better to trust to than the revival or creation of the same state of feeling. Radical lives, and money, and their being in sectional sympathy and at

It could no more survive in the heat of perfect peace than can the now dead who will stand the blaze of the noon-day sun. The "new rebellion" cry of such papers as the Tribune and the Chronicle, and publications like that of the Philadelphia Radical Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, show clearly enough that the sole hope of our party in saving the Union and the institution of the war, but that that hope will prove a most faltering one, the good sense and patriotism of the American people are a sufficient guarantee.

Even if one of the nominees on the Democratic ticket had not been among the ablest, most devoted, and gallant soldiers of the Army, and even if the Radical party did not include a majority of those who constituted the bulk of the army during the war, prominent among whom stand McClellan, Hancock, and Burnside, and McCook, and Buell, and Banks, and a host of others we could name, it would be impossible to make the Radicals believe the principles of Democracy, religion, and those of Radicals, public and private. Radical leaders, may, however, continue to their ends, but, as they would have others shall, and should, in their efforts to make out a "new rebellion," and Radical demagogues, like the soldiers of the Radical Conventions may lead and lead to the full bent of their force, but all will not suffice to move the Radical party from the doom that awaits it.

The people of the United States know where the "rebellion" is. The Southern armies in surrounding at the close of the war did so in good faith, and if there had been a real "rebellion" it would not be on their part. The Democratic party, in attempting for the destruction of the old system of government, and for the preservation of constitutional liberty, and, therefore, it is impossible that any "rebellion" now or old, is to be found among them. The Radical party on the other hand, as the people well know, has placed itself in antagonism to the system of government established by the fathers, and is arrayed in undying hostility to the Federal Constitution and the law of the Union. The now radical, can only be made up by the loss of the Union. And a dangerous and a treacherous and a bold and never existed than the one now rebelling as the "new rebellion." Our Honest friends cannot exceed too great vigilance in guarding against carpet-baggers and their accomplices, and the external vigilance to be exercised for the safety of the state at once, and undeniably oppressive.

Radical Preference of Negroes to Foreigners.

Our foreign-born citizens can arrive at a certain age, and become naturalized, and toward them on the part of the Radical leaders, by considering the discrimination made in favor of negroes over honest Constitutional legislation.

Under the provisions of the naturalization laws the German or the Irishman who wishes to become a citizen of the United States is required, after three years' residence in the country, and one in the state, to file his declaration of intention, taking an oath that during the three years it has been his purpose to become a citizen, and, when satisfactory evidence of his good character and intent, and then, two years, for his renunciation of allegiance to all other governments, he can, on application, receive his certificate of citizenship. Such is the probation, and such the process, to which every white man who happens to have been born in a foreign country is subjected before he can vote, or exercise any of the rights of citizenship in the United States.

How stands the regulation with regard to the negroes exercising the rights of citizenship? The reconstruction laws have conferred citizenship upon the negroes of the South, who were but the old day slaves, without any preliminaries whatever. Though of an inferior race, and professedly ignorant of all political and state affairs, the Radical party has taken the debased and brutal negro at once from a condition of bondage, and made American citizens of them. Nothing can be more palpable than the fact that the negroes were not citizens when they were slaves, and yet they have already, and those privileges conferred upon them that it takes the white foreigners to attain to.

But this is not all. Many of the negroes in the South upon whom citizenship has been haphazardly conferred are foreigners by birth. We have no means of arriving at the number of negroes of African and Cuban birth who under the reconstruction laws have had American citizenship conferred upon them, but there are probably a good many. Many of our readers will remember the excitement that was created just before the war by the importation of negro slaves into Southern ports direct from Africa; and it is quite possible that a large number of negroes in the South were born in Cuba and the West India Islands.

It is not a thing of no significance that the Radical candidate for the Vice Presidency was known Nothing of the most in tolerant and proscriptive sort. Not that the Radical party composed in large part of the old Know Nothing material, but it professes native negroes to native whites, and it infinitely prefers negroes to white men of foreign birth. Can any white man of foreign birth be so lost to self-respect as to be compelled to be a member of an organization?

Most apid did Gen. Blair remark in his speech accepting the Democratic nomination for the Vice Presidency: "In this contest we shall have the sympathy of every one who is worthy to belong to the white race."

"Wherever the Radicals have had the power, among other enormities committed by them, they have manifested an unimpeachable preference for negroes over white men. Thus in Pennsylvania, by the provisions of the so-called amendment law passed by a Radical legislature, white men, before voting, are required to pay their taxes, but negroes are allowed to vote without paying taxes. The provision of this law is that the white men shall be taxed, and the negroes shall not be taxed, and the negroes shall be taxed."

MADEIRA WARE.—Supplies to the best importers German emigrants, and sold at half the cost of English.

SHAWL! SHAWL!

A splendid assortment of shawls arrived, and will be sold at low prices.

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